



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES, October 1, 1926
GERMAN LABOR MOVEMENT
STATE FEDERATION CONVENTION
SPOKE BEFORE PACKED MEETING
GASOLINE TAX—IS IT SALES TAX?
UNION MANAGEMENT CO-OPERATION

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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BOHEMIAN
CHINESE
CZECHO-SLOVAKIAN
DANISH
FINNISH
FRENCH
GAELIC
GERMAN
GREEK
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JAPANESE
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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., 103 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Beer Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd Tuesday.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 230 Jones.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 143 Albion Ave.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Commercial Telegraphers—Meet 1st Mondays, 274 Russ Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1146 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 261 Octavia St., Apt. 4.
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 1528 Walnut, Alameda, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stag Employees—Meet 1st Saturday, 230 Jones.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambardo, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1926

No. 35

German Labor Movement

By A. J. Muste, Chairman of Faculty, Brookwood

VI.—THE POST-REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD, 1919-23.

We have seen that in 1918 the German republic was proclaimed and that in August, 1919, a new constitution for this republic, adopted by a constitutional assembly democratically elected, was put into effect. We have called this period from the fall of 1918 to the summer of the following year the revolutionary period. We must not suppose, however, that all was lovely and peaceful immediately after the new constitution went into effect.

The event has indeed indicated that the adoption of the constitution was a landmark in German history, that something was settled at least provisionally; but grave uncertainty remained. The country was suffering from the after-effect of the war. The peace treaty failed to define the amount of reparations that were to be paid by the German people (the sum is set at somewhere between ten and fifteen billion dollars by the Dawes plan, but there was talk of forty-five billions or more in 1919-23) and the possibility that they might forever have to pay out in reparations everything beyond a bare subsistence that they might be able to produce robbed them of all incentive to produce at all. Shouldered with this huge but vague burden of reparations and with the internal war debt, the government permitted inflation of the currency to go on until it could no longer be halted. The mark rapidly became worthless and thus the savings of millions were completely wiped out, and because, with prices doubling every day, wages could not keep pace with them, fearful sufferings were inflicted on the wage earners.

The peace treaty deprived Germany of the iron mines of Lorraine, where 75 per cent of all the iron production of the German empire took place before the war. Had Germany won the war, 50 per cent of all the iron resources of Europe would have been hers; as it is she has only 7 per cent. The coal of the Ruhr was separated from the iron of Lorraine by a new national boundary line and thus the basis of Germany's big industry was disrupted. To pay reparations Germany had to produce in large amounts and export goods abroad, but France and other nations who were wanting reparations did not want a strong rehabilitated Germany and put up tariff barriers against German goods. They could not decide whether to keep the cow healthy and milk her or to starve and kill her!

Political Class.

On the political side Germany was surrounded by the chaos of the post-war period in Poland, Russia, and the Balkan states, from which quarters war or revolution might break forth at any moment and, as already indicated, by a France heavily armed, desperately afraid of the vengeance of a restored Germany, and in her fear cruel and vindictive.

While subsequent events have indicated that by the summer of 1919, Germany had moved about as far "to the left" as she was to move in the present phase of her development, the succeeding years were full of uncertainty and marked by severe struggles between contending factions in the nation. These years may perhaps best be

described as constituting the post-revolutionary period.

Perhaps we can obtain the best clue to indicate to us the significance of the crowded and confused events of the years from 1919 to 1923, only a very few of which we shall have space to mention, by considering the various parties struggling for supremacy during the period and the various roads along which they wished to direct the national development. Some of these groups we have already encountered in our analysis of the preceding period; others had no influence in that period but now have to be reckoned with.

The Dominant Group.

We may begin with the Moderate Socialists, who proved the dominant group in the period immediately following the Kaiser's deposition and who provided in Friedrich Ebert, the saddler and trade union official, the first president of the German republic. This group included most of the membership of the trade unions. Politically it functioned through the Majority Social Democratic party. This group held that Germany was not ready for the immediate establishment of a socialist state,—for the complete nationalization, for example, of basic industries; that it was advisable to let capitalist enterprise carry on while it was still vigorous and able to produce goods abundantly; that it would indeed be foolish for the workers to "take over" industry when it was disorganized and crippled from the effects of the war; that the program must be one of gradual progress toward socialization and in the meantime steady improvement of the worker's status and income was to be sought for; that the attempt to force the peace and precipitate a proletarian revolution could only result in civil war, failure, reaction, and a dictatorship of the extreme right.

The Moderate Socialists were flanked on the left by two groups. One consisted of the Radical Socialists organized into the Independent Social Democratic party, who desired the immediate establishment of a socialist political and industrial system, but by constitutional means. The other consisted of the Communists, who operated politically under various names until in December, 1920, the United Communist party, the German section of the Third International was formed. The Communists were also for an immediate establishment of a socialist political and industrial system, but held that this could only be accomplished by an armed uprising of the workers and establishment of a proletarian dictatorship. The Independent Social Democratic party therefore agreed as to aim with the Communist party, but as to method with the Majority Social Democratic party, and swayed back and forth between these two until in September, 1922, they reunited with the latter, thus demonstrating once more that what you do and your way of doing it is more significant than the aims you profess to seek.

The Right Parties.

The Majority Socialists were flanked on the right during the period under discussion by various "democratic" groups for one thing. These groups represented the economic interest of the middle classes, it was settled that capitalist enterprise was to continue in Germany chiefly that of a big

business. Once it was inevitable that this element should have political representation, and indeed very great political power. These democratic groups all stand for the maintenance of the German republic and are opposed to the restoration of the old monarchy, believing under present conditions monarchy would mean domination by the old reactionary Prussian junker landlords. They are disposed to be favorable to pretty advanced measures of social legislation desiring to have an efficient and contented working class, and not to give extremist agitation too much ground to stand on; but they are determined that big business shall have the determining voice in the life of the nation and that there shall be no serious inroads on the "rights of private property and enterprise."

There is a great variety of political parties representing this general point of view—the Christian People's party (centrist), strongest among the small independent Catholic farmers of South Germany, the German People's party, national liberals, and the Democratic party. Some elements of these middle class groups have, however, very strong affinities for the extreme reactionaries to whom we have next to refer. These reactionaries call themselves the National People's party (conservative). They represent the economic interest of the Prussian junker landlords and frankly want to see the monarchy restored. The extremists among them are known as the Volkosche or Populist party. They are the fascists of Germany and not only want to see the monarchy restored but believe that only by an uprising of a determined minority and the establishment of a military "right" dictatorship can this be accomplished. As to method therefore they agree with the Communists though in aim they are opposite poles, and it is interesting to observe in the light of a remark we have previously made on the relative significance of aim and method that on occasion fascists and communists have actually been found working together in Germany against the groups in between!

Among these various elements the struggle for control of Germany during 1919-23 went on. The course of that struggle and its outcome we have briefly to trace in succeeding sections.

Next time: The Post-Revolutionary Movement (1919-23), Continued.

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STATE FEDERATION CONVENTION.

The convention of the California State Federation of Labor, which closed in the city of Oakland last Saturday after a full week of busy sessions, was the largest in point of attendance in the history of the organization, and from every section of the State came delegates with stories of the progress of the labor movement in the different localities during the past year. Though the enemies of the organized workers have been desperately endeavoring to weaken the movement, there has been a great increase in membership even in vicinities where the fight has been vicious and continuous for nearly five years. This convention surely offered no encouragement to those who would oppose the efforts of the men and women of toil to improve their conditions through the instrumentality of the trade union.

Following the band's rendition of the "Star-Spangled Banner" and the waving of the flag with the convention standing, the president of the Central Labor Council, George Durand, called the convention to prayer by the Rev. Chas. A. Wells of the First Methodist Church.

The president, declaring that he believed the labor movement had been directed by Divine Providence, as the reverend gentleman had prayed, then called upon the first speaker, who presented the golden key of the city to the convention.

Frank Covern, who was the first speaker, humorously referred to the key, declaring they had no keys in Oakland, as the people were all honest. Mr. Covern, who is Commissioner of Public Health, declared his belief and confidence in labor. He stated that in his work he had found organized labor both kind and useful. Referring to the struggle of the past five years, he stated that the men of labor organizations were nothing daunted and in spite of the opposition had become home owners. He believed that this was not peculiar to Oakland. It was state-wide. He knew that labor all over California was strongly organized. Consequently, with this campaign of home owning they had put California at the head in percentage of home-owning citizens.

Another speaker during the morning was Dr. John F. Slavich, local commander of the American Legion. The speaker declared that the American Federation of Labor and the American Legion were working together in the great work of the betterment of the conditions of the producers. Pointing out the similarity in ideals the speaker read from Legion literature the program of Mr. Samuel Gompers as presented to the Legion for its consideration, the ideals of organized labor. It appeared that the Legion endorsed them and promised co-operation. The speaker expressed the hope for the continued fellowship and co-operation of both organizations in the future.

President Durand of the Alameda County Central Labor Council then turned the convention over to President Roe H. Baker of the State Federation, who responded to the words of welcome of the previous speakers and assured them that the labor movement of California was not only in a prosperous condition at present, but that the outlook for the future held out the assurance that the years to come would be even more successful than those which have passed behind us. He pointed out for the benefit of the delegates and visitors many of the real achievements of the past year and called attention to the program mapped out for the immediate future.

After the president named the following committees to report on the various matters before the convention, adjournment was taken for the first day:

Constitution—Frank Johnston, Waiters No. 17, Los Angeles; H. F. Strother, Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40, San Francisco; Wm. Dingwell, Carpenters No. 162, San Mateo; Herbert A. Starke,

Stage Employees No. 577, San Bernardino; Nellie Casey, Garment Workers No. 131, San Francisco.

Rules and Order of Business—Al Howe, Barbers No. 148, San Francisco; J. M. McIntosh, Labor Council, Bakersfield; Thomas Cook, Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, San Francisco; Wm. D. Burtz, Central Labor Council, Stockton; J. C. Coulter, Oil Workers No. 128, Long Beach.

Reports of Officers—Francis Drake, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles; George Durand, Central Labor Council, Oakland; Walter A. Weber, Musicians No. 6, San Francisco; E. H. Dowell, Federated Trades and Labor Council, San Diego; Leon Shook, Electrical Workers No. 18, Los Angeles.

Resolution—J. W. Mullen, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco; C. E. Rynearson, Barbers No. 720, Marysville; George Kidwell, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco; B. F. Bowbeer, Street Carmen No. 192, Oakland; E. E. Lampton, Hardwood Floor Workers No. 2094, Los Angeles.

Legislation—J. W. Buzzell, Pattern Makers Association, Los Angeles; Chas. Childs, Laundry Workers No. 26, San Francisco; Al C. Beck, Cooks No. 468, Los Angeles; C. E. Dowd, Central Labor Council, Fresno; J. B. Dale, Teamsters No. 490, Vallejo.

Grievances—R. E. Van Horn, Cigarmakers No. 228, San Francisco; T. T. Alldridge, Cooks and Waiters No. 62, Fresno; Don T. Stewart, Central Labor Council, Stockton; Tom Zant, Carpenters No. 483, San Francisco; Ros. Mannina, Barbers No. 252, San Jose.

Labels and Boycotts—Elma F. Smith, Garment Workers No. 137, Napa; James Gray, Carpenters No. 426, Los Angeles; E. E. Stack, Bakers No. 119, Oakland; Mary Boyd, Waitresses No. 639, Los Angeles; Harry A. Huff, Board of Labor, Pasadena.

Label Investigation—W. G. Desepte, Grocery Clerks No. 648, San Francisco; C. W. Deal, Ferryboatmen's Union, Oakland; Henry Hubbard, Painters No. 333, San Diego; A. C. Rose, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco; Michel Nielsen, Boot and Shoe Workers No. 324, Oakland.

Thanks—Orville Perry, Culinary Workers No. 754, San Pedro; Geo. Flatley, Electrical Workers No. 151, San Francisco; Corrine Meyers, Garment Workers No. 125, Los Angeles; J. T. Wilson, Central Labor Council, San Bernardino; Thos. B. Wylie, Stage Employees No. 122, San Diego.

When the convention convened on Tuesday morning the committees had not had time to do any business, so that there was little to do. The committee on rules and order of business made its report, setting forth the same mode of procedure that has been in vogue for a number of years, which was adopted unanimously and the convention was in shape for the transaction of business.

The only other committee ready to report was that of label investigation. They stated that Wednesday morning the delegates would be put through a course of looking over to see that they had the required five labels. As this was the first year the rule has been in force, the committee stated they would not be too severe, and many breathed a sigh of relief. It is proposed to make

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all delegates fully comply next year. The report recommended that the secretary communicate with all affiliated central bodies, and urge in the name of the Federation that a similar provision for five labels be embodied in all constitutions.

President Baker announced the appointment of Delegate Ben Bowbeer of Streetcar Men, Oakland, as sergeant-at-arms of the convention.

President Edward Flore, of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International, was invited to address the convention, and gave a very instructive talk. Brother Flore is a favorite with the delegates, having attended the last two or three; his home is at Buffalo, N. Y.

A. J. Mooney, who is in charge of the campaign in San Francisco for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters in their closed shop fight, was granted the privilege of the floor, and made one of the most interesting addresses delivered. He is a convincing speaker and went into his subject thoroughly, being loudly applauded at many points in his talk. He described in detail the progress of the drive, and the odds that had to be contended with, assuring his hearers that the carpenters proposed to fight it out on the line started, no matter how long it took, with the determination that they, and not the Industrial Association, should designate the conditions and terms under which carpenters worked. He stated that the United Brotherhood had told them to go the limit and were backing them with investments in material to furnish fair contractors in every way, having lumber yards, gravel and sand pits, etc., and were furnishing all other kinds of material.

Frank MacDonald, general president of the California State Building Trades Council, was presented to the convention and warmly received. He expressed thanks to President Baker, Secretary Scharrenberg and other officers for great support in the past, which was valuable and appreciated. He went into details of the past year's work and urged the getting together of all crafts in closer harmony. Building trades are in better shape than for the last five years.

Senator Roy Fellum of San Francisco also addressed the convention and was given a good hand. He is a member of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 24 of his home town.

Delegate Harvey C. Fleming of Long Beach, International president of the oil workers, was called upon and he gave a brief resume of the progress of his organization in this State, which appears to be very bright. He stated that California was the only state where his craft enjoyed the eight-hour day and it was through organization.

Chairman Desepte of label investigating committee reported further that the delegates had co-operated finely. Each delegate was required to sign as to the number of labels on their clothing. The plan seems to have worked very favorably.

Mrs. Daisy A. Houck, of Los Angeles, executive board member of the United Garment Workers and delegate from No. 125, was called to the platform and spoke feelingly of the work accomplished and support given. She received a good hand.

Lieutenant Governor C. C. Young, Republican candidate for governor on the November ballot, was introduced to the convention. He urged the united support of labor for the primary ballot and outlined its advantages over the party convention system.

Buron R. Fitts, Republican candidate for lieutenant governor, pledged his support to the Young administration and assured the delegates he would make every effort to prove a capable aid to the governor.

The first committee to report was that on legislation, Secretary Buzzell of Los Angeles Central Labor Council, chairman. They had acted on a number of propositions, as follows: First, the

proposal on the ballot at the November election, known as No. 1, Veterans' Welfare Bond Act, granting certain rights to the World War boys. It was favorably recommended to the voters.

Another was the raising of salaries of certain state officers, No. 5, which was approved. No. 10, bonds for State and university buildings, favorable. No. 13, extending the voting privileges to absentees and denying it to aliens, favorable. No. 18, the old favorite, the Water and Power Act, which passed unanimously. Also a bill to be introduced at the coming session of the Legislature that will prevent the signing of "yellow dog" contracts through force by workers as the price of a job, wherein they sign away their rights to go into unions or combine for collective bargaining. All were passed without a word of debate, though a number of delegates and others were loaded for action. No. 26 on the ballot, giving appellate courts trial court powers, favor voting for it.

There were a great many other propositions acted upon, but we have not had time to assemble them and give the action taken.

The officers elected were as follows:

J. F. Dalton of Los Angeles Typographical Union was elected president over Roe H. Baker.

Paul Scharrenberg of the sailors was elected secretary-treasurer, without opposition.

Donald Witt of the Oakland teamsters was elected delegate to the American Federation of Labor over George Kidwell of the San Francisco Bakery Wagon Drivers.

Vice-President, First District—E. H. Dowell.

Vice-Presidents, Second District—Al C. Beck and R. W. Robinson.

Vice-President, Third District—Clarence E. Dowd.

Vice-President, Fourth District—Don T. Stewart.

Vice-President, Fifth District—Ros. Mannina.

Vice-President, Sixth District—Donald Witt.

Vice-President, Eighth District—Elma F. Smith.

Vice-Presidents, Ninth District—Charles Childs, James G. Dewey and James E. Hopkins.

Vice-President, Tenth District—C. E. Rynearson.

Vice-President, Eleventh District—Fred Bauer.

GOMPERS IN GENEVA.

(An Editorial from the Baltimore Sun.)

Many outside of labor's circles will be pleased by the news that the American Federation of Labor has equipped, at considerable expense, a room in the International Labor Office, which is an adjunct of the League of Nations at Geneva. Samuel Gompers deserves to be remembered by the men throughout the world who seek to advance the cause of the workers, and perhaps nowhere in the world would he rather have had a lasting memorial than in Geneva. For he, too, fighter that he was, dreamed of a world peace and served in its cause.

As the years pass, and the prejudices with them, Gompers will be recognized as one of the most useful men of his time. He lived through the intense hate of the employing classes, and passed into a period, in the latter part of his life, when he endured the intense hate of the radicals among the workers. But all his life he held to his goal with more steadiness than most men, great or little, are able to maintain, and his goal really was the simple and fine one of full and free opportunity for the worker, the producer, to obtain the fruits of his toil, and to expend them as his individual judgment and taste dictated.

Demand the union label, card and button whenever you are spending your union-earned money. Be a genuine trade unionist at all times.

PEACE-TIME DEATHS.

Accidents and fatalities in this country cause an annual economic loss of more than \$5,000,000,000, according to officials of the Reconstruction Hospital, who have analyzed a nation-wide survey. Industrial accidents cause a loss of more than one-fifth of the total.

One person in every nine in the United States meets with an accident every year, and one out of every ten deaths has been traced to accidental causes. There are 12,000,000 accidents every year, 23 every minute and 1380 every hour.

Annually more than 100,000 persons lose arms, feet, or hands as a result of accidents. In New York City alone there are some 36,000—one-half of them under 16 years of age.

There are between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 industrial accidents every year, resulting in an economic loss, computed on the basis of a day's wage of \$4, of considerably more than \$1,000,000,000.

OTTO RASTORFER P. J. BARCHI GUS CORVI

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Telephone Market 3285 Near Mission St.

Hemlock 6870

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IGGEST IN
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Social Dancing Every Night

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Finest Work on Shirts
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Union House Union Clerks
Demand the Label

We have every item of Men's Apparel
from Sox to Suits with the United
Garment Workers' Label

Johnson's

2554 MISSION STREET
Next to New Mission Theatre

SPOKE BEFORE PACKED MEETING.

By John P. Frey,

Editor Molders' Journal, President Ohio Federation of Labor, Author "The Labor Injunction."

Anti-War Elements of Rome Sought to Make a Fizzle of Great Gathering to Be Addressed by Labor Leader; But Italian Government Foiled Plot by Filling the Enormous Auditorium With a "Ready-Made" Audience.

During his eventful life, Mr. Samuel Gompers addressed many public meetings. From the little group upon the curb to the great public mass meetings, almost every form of public and semi-public gathering was familiar to him.

Those who knew him, found a rare pleasure in watching his ready adaptability to the caliber of his audience. Whether they were workmen or scientists, employers or educators, and regardless of the purpose for which the meeting had been called, Mr. Gompers had the happy faculty of placing himself and his thoughts upon a standard of expression which was best adapted for his audience. One of the most interesting audiences he ever faced was in the Augusteum in Rome, Italy, the early part of October, 1918. Mr. Gompers had gone to Italy with four other American trade unionists for the purpose of carrying on the remarkably effective work he had been doing to overcome bolshevik and pro-German propaganda among the mass of the workers in the allied country.

Public Meeting Arranged for Gompers.

Upon reaching Rome his first act was to visit the American Embassy and pay his respects to Ambassador Page, who had been one of those to urge him to visit Italy. At this interview our Ambassador informed him that a public meeting for the following evening had been arranged under the auspices of the legitimate trade union movement in Rome.

Without doubt both the Italian and the American governments were interested in this meeting. Its great importance had been recognized, for here, for the first time on Italian soil, Mr. Gompers was to publicly voice the attitude of the American trade union movement toward the government of the United States, and the winning of the war. The correspondents of the international press had gathered, so that the story of the meeting could be carried in the daily press of the allied nations. Posters announcing the meeting had been liberally spread upon the walls of Rome, and Mr. Gompers, who was always inspired by a large audience, was stimulated by the thought that within a few hours he could deliver the message which lay so close to his heart before a large, representative gathering.

Anti-War Forces Active During Night.

The following morning brought evidence that the Socialist, Communist, anti-war element in Rome, had been active during the night. Large posters had been printed stating that the meeting in the Augusteum would be postponed to an indefinite date, as Mr. Gompers had not arrived. The anti-war, anti-government element had been most thorough in their work. Their posters had been pasted over every poster announcing the meeting.

Early in the forenoon, after the discovery of what had occurred, the council of war was held in the embassy, at which Ambassador Page, the American labor mission, and Mr. Buckler, attached to our party and representing our London embassy, were present. But little time was given to expressions of indignation over the opposition's methods to kill the meeting. The important question was what to do so that the public would be effectively notified that Mr. Gompers would speak that night in the Augusteum. The thought that handbills could be printed and distributed was

abandoned, for there was not time to do this effectively. Finally, upon Ambassador Page's instructions, his secretary got in touch with all of the afternoon newspapers, requesting them to insert an advertisement, informing the public that Mr. Gompers was then in the American embassy and would deliver his address that evening.

Gompers Receives More Bad News.

Mr. Gompers and his party returned to their hotel so that he might have a few hours' needed rest. The first afternoon editions had scarcely appeared upon the street corner when word came from the American embassy that Mr. Gompers' presence was required immediately. Upon his arrival he was informed that every newspaper, instead of displaying the advertisement which had been paid for by the American embassy, carried a notice informing the public that Mr. Gompers had failed to reach Rome—that the meeting had been abandoned, and might never be held.

For once Ambassador Page lost his imperturbable calm. His eyes flashed fire, and he expressed his thoughts in more vigorous language than his associates were accustomed to hear him use. Mr. Gompers was like a caged lion. His enemies had tricked him and brought about a situation which, in addition to being a personal humiliation, would work against the patriotic purpose which had brought him to Italy.

There were a number of radical Socialist, Communist publications in Italy, the principal one being Avanti, which, from the moment of Mr. Gompers' announced intention to visit Italy, had assailed him with all of the vindictiveness, the slander and the misrepresentation of which its editors were capable. One of the things which irritated Mr. Gompers was the knowledge that the following day Avanti and other Communist sheets would carry a story indicating that the meeting had been a failure; that there had been practically no one in attendance, and that the Roman citizens had shown their indifference to him by staying away.

Fighting Spirit Stirred in Gompers.

Mr. Gompers paced the conference room. His emotions were so strong that for a while he did not care to speak. Some one suggested that it might be well to postpone the meeting, but the fighting spirit which had made Gompers so strong a character would not consent to this. He was determined to speak, though under the circum-

stances he dreaded the occasion. The newspaper offices were immediately reached by telephone, and their attention called to the false notice which their first editions had carried. One or two of the newspapers in their last editions were able to publish the notice of the meeting which Ambassador Page had arranged for.

Afterward, when an investigation was made, it

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MERCHANTS
SELLING
DEPENDABLE MERCHANDISE
FOR LESS

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UNION MADE
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47.1% stronger - 41.8% finer than Denim
WON'T SHRINK!

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R. H. Bohr.....	2054 Mission St.
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S. Chimera.....	416 Courtland Ave.
A. Esmlol.....	Stockton at Broadway
D. Francis.....	201 Columbus Ave.
F. G. Johnson Clothing Co.....	2554 Mission St.
J. H. Millett.....	122 Sixth St.
S. Moral.....	2321 Market St.
D. Mulready.....	1699 Haight St.
O'Neill & Lally.....	32 Sixth St.
W. Pahl.....	3906 Third St.
Peterson Bros.....	628 20th St.
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Wm. Weinstein.....	1037 Market St.
Winchester Clothing Co.....	66 Third St.

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NOW AT 1095 MARKET, CORNER OF SEVENTH ST.
PHONE MARKET 5240
ROOM 503, GRANT BUILDING
ORIGINATOR OF CASTLE DENTAL SERVICE PLAN

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

COMMERCIAL

*One of the Oldest Banks in California,
the Assets of which have never been increased
by mergers or consolidations with other Banks*

MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO
526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

JUNE 30th, 1926

Assets	\$109,430,478.72
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds	4,400,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund over \$557,000.00,	
standing on Books at	1.00

MISSION BRANCH..... Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH..... Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH..... Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH..... West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of
FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum,
COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,
AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY

was found that the embassy advertisement had taken the regular course. It had been sent to the composing room, set up, proof read, and then placed in the form. It was here that the Communists showed their hand. Practically all of the printers and pressmen in Rome were either Communists, radical Socialists, or in sympathy with them. Some of these had set up the false notice, and after the form of type had been placed in the press it was opened, the regular advertisement removed and the false one inserted in its place.

Chief Depressed on Leaving Embassy.

Mr. Gompers was considerably depressed after leaving the embassy, for the thoughts of empty chairs and the ridicule which Avanti would heap upon him troubled his spirit. In view of what occurred later, it is evident that Ambassador Page was also deeply disturbed.

A committee of representative trade unionists were to escort Mr. Gompers to the Augusteum. They were rather late in arriving. Instead of entering the auditorium at the main entrance, Mr. Gompers was taken through alley-ways in the rear and escorted to a small room in the walls, where the committee endeavored to assure him that the meeting would be a success.

Mr. Gompers was not only in an unhappy frame of mind, but, something new for him—inclined to be irritable. The time for the meeting to begin passed, and he was not escorted to the stage. This served to increase his mental discomfort. Finally he requested me to go through the passage ways and learn whether the audience was being seated. One glance at the audience was proof sufficient that the Augusteum was filled, but whether the audience would enthuse Mr. Gompers when he gazed upon it was an altogether different question.

Troops Fill Big Auditorium.

Evidently the military authorities had been appealed to, and company after company of Bersaglierie Alpini, artillerymen, cavalrymen, infantry, and sailors had been marched into the Augusteum, filling its spacious galleries to their limit, and occupying at least two-thirds of the floor. As it was war time, and the majority of males were in uniform, the systematic packing of the meeting would not have been evident had the various troops been mixed, but they had been marched into the galleries in solid formation, so that the different types of uniform stood out as distinctly as the layers in a chocolate cake.

When Mr. Gompers went upon the platform one glance was sufficient to inform him of what had been done to assure him an audience. As a matter of fact, several thousands of citizens were turned away from the Augusteum because there was no possible opportunity of their getting into the crowded building.

The several trying experiences which Mr. Gompers had passed through were calculated to depress even the most courageous orator, and it was quite evident, when he began his address, that his spirit was somewhat depressed.

Speech Given Warm Reception.

It had been agreed upon that his speech would be interpreted sentence by sentence, and the interpreter, a man of exceptional ability and dramatic feeling, conveyed Mr. Gompers' message in a manner which would have stirred even an apathetic audience. The applause during the early part of the address was most encouraging. From time to time there would be wave after wave of handclapping, occasionally men stood on their feet and shouted their approval. This enthusiastic reception of his address warmed the old warrior's heart, and he outdid himself. He captured his audience so completely that I was slightly skeptical in view of the circumstances which had brought the audience into the Augusteum.

Studying the audience and examining the tiers of galleries, my attention was attracted to an officer standing in a little alcove draped with flags,

which was situated back of the platform. I noticed that when the interpreter began to speak this officer raised one hand above the other, and the moment he lowered his hand the applause began. When he brought his hands together it ceased. When he vigorously waved his hands the galleries broke into repeated cheers. However, the representatives of the press did secure a speech which was used with great effectiveness by the press throughout Italy and the allied countries.

The result of the meeting was so gratifying to some of the Americans in Rome that they captured Mr. Gompers immediately the meeting was adjourned. They took him out of a rear entrance, placed him in an automobile and drove him through some of the streets which were famous in Rome's history, and then to his hotel, where a late dinner was enjoyed.

Troops Marched Back to Barracks.

I lingered behind, still interested in the audience. Soon I heard a bugle blow on the outside, and, emerging from the entrance, I found that all exits were guarded by two sentries, the audience emerged in twos, immediately formed in fours on the street, and then marched back to their barracks.

I have told the story of the packed meeting in several circles where Mr. Gompers was present. He seemed to be a trifle disinclined at first to have it repeated, but as time passed he apparently found as much enjoyment in the one packed meeting which he had addressed in his lifetime as anyone else.

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—How many union labels are there?

A.—There are now 51 union labels and 10 cards issued by organizations which have been indorsed by the American Federation of Labor.

Q.—What was the greatest membership of the American Federation of Labor and when was it reached?

A.—The greatest average membership was 4,078,740, reached in 1920.

Q.—On what ground does organized labor oppose compulsory military training?

A.—The 1921 convention of the American Federation of Labor said: "The American Federation of Labor opposes universal compulsory military training, recognizing that the chief purposes of most of those advocating such military training is not to defend our country, but to create a militaristic spirit and to use a large standing army to defeat the purposes and aspirations of labor and of farmers to secure legitimate changes in our economic and industrial system in an orderly way and to improve their own economic status."

Q.—When did Samuel Gompers come to the United States and where did he live before coming here?

A.—July 29, 1863. His home was at No. 2 Fort street, London, England, before coming to the United States.

Q.—What was the first department formed by the American Federation of Labor?

A.—The Building Trades Department.

"What's good for my wife's fallen arches?"

"Rubber heels."

"What shall I rub 'em with?"—Pittsburgh First.

D'ALESSANDRO IS DEAD.

Dominic D'Alessandro, for nearly 20 years president of the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America, died in Quincy, Mass., after a long illness.

He was born in Italy in 1867. In his youth he emigrated to America, and from that time he devoted every energy to improving work conditions of hod carriers and building and common laborers.

His funeral was attended by a large delegation of trade unionists, headed by Daniel J. Tobin, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, and president of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, and James Wilson, president of the Pattern Makers' League of North America. The former represented the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Tobin's acquaintance with the departed dates from the time they were officials of their Boston locals, more than 25 years ago. At the cemetery the American Federation of Labor representative reminded those present of the years of service that his departed friend leaves as a memorial to the trade union cause.

Demand the union label, card and button whenever you are spending your union-earned money. Be a genuine trade unionist at all times.

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FINEST QUALITY ONLY
VERY REASONABLE PRICES
Including Complete Modern Examination
E. DAVID DEVINCENZI 2314 Mission near 19th
Upstairs

FELLOW UNIONISTS

Down Asiatic Competition!
Patronize White Laundries Only!
ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE

Aunt Mary's Doughnuts

508 VALENCIA STREET
Phone Market 7600

COFFEE and DOUGHNUTS
SODA FOUNTAIN
ALL UNION HELP

VICTORY HOMEWARES STORE

(INCORPORATED)

Formerly
SCHLUETER'S HOUSEHOLD STORE
China, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery,
Aluminum and Enameled Ware
Electric Table Appliances

2762 MISSION STREET PHONE MISSION 391
We Want One More Customer

SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

Cor. Agents

Sixth & Market. **CARHARTT OVERALLS**

REDLICK-NEWMAN & CO.
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS
Southeast Corner - 17th and Mission Sts.

COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS

ON CREDIT

HEADQUARTERS FOR

OCCIDENTAL

STOVES AND RANGES

LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
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MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1926

A new child welfare law, based on recommendations and studies by the Near East Relief, has been adopted by the Greek government, and goes into effect within a few weeks. It is probably the most advanced and complete law of its kind in the world today, providing for the appointment of child-welfare commissions in every city and town of Greece. Each municipality is required to provide funds for the maintenance of the work, which includes provision for all infants deprived of a mother's care and for the immediate investigation of every appeal for assistance.

Matthew Woll, in a public address a few days ago, told his audience that the insurance companies of the country "own and control more wealth than all of the national and state banks combined." There are only some 250 life insurance companies, a handful numerically, as compared to the number of banks. Few realize the tremendous power of insurance companies. They invest their great wealth in securities. Much of it goes into real estate and building, where bank funds cannot generally go. Whoso controls the money largely controls—or may control—the policies to be followed. That is why it is important to know about the whereabouts of financial power. There are problems looming on labor's horizon which dwarf into insignificance any that have yet come into the arena of discussion. The foolish and resentful "revolutionists" talk of destruction, of idiotic class consciousness, of a dictatorship of the proletariat, of everything except that which will be of some use in finding solutions to great problems. Like the Constitution of the United States, the fundamental principles of the American labor movement will yield an answer if they are intelligently and courageously applied. But first there must be a real understanding of the problem—and that requires something more than the prattle of the "left wingers" and the rattle of loose screws.

Gasoline Tax--Is it Sales Tax?

Names are often used to argue and to conjure with, and applying the name "sales tax" to our State tax on gasoline is being used to induce members of organized labor in California to vote against Proposition No. 4 on the State ballot, which proposes to levy an additional tax of one cent on gasoline, the proceeds to be used by the State Highway Commission for the building of additional highways.

It is conceded that if this tax is a sales tax, possessing the inequitable and discriminating characteristics and faculties of the proposed federal sales tax, against which the American Federation of Labor in recent years has offered such strenuous opposition, the case would be closed against further argument so far as this particular tax is concerned. But until this has been proven by more than the mere calling of names, however opprobrious or otherwise, there appears to be all the room in the world for argument as well as different conclusion as to the stand to be taken by organized labor with respect to this tax on gasoline for the extension of the State highway system.

The first declaration on a sales tax, as well as the most illuminating, is that made by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, on page 107, 1921 Convention Proceedings, under the caption, "Excess Profits and Turnover Sales Taxes." The occasion for the declaration was the proposal to abolish the excess profits taxes on incomes and substitute therefor the "turnover sales tax." The tax is defined as "a tax on every turnover that may be had on practically all the necessary commodities of life." It is further described as to its incidents, that "it would fall with a force unequal with their ability to pay upon those least able to bear the burden." "The rich would pay a less amount of tax for the same food, drink and wear than the poorest in the land, as they would purchase in larger quantities." "A turnover sales tax would pyramid prices to the consumer." "The poor of necessity buy in small quantities. If they would purchase ten articles for ten cents each they would have to pay at least ten cents in taxes, as the vendor would charge one cent on every sale. This would be in addition to the turnover tax from previous sales. In fact, the purchaser would never know how much tax he was paying, as the dealer, as is generally the practice with those who sell, might add a larger amount to the selling price than is called for by the tax law."

Congressman Frear of Wisconsin is quoted as saying, "There are practically nine turnovers in the case of cotton and woolen goods, eight turnovers in the case of leather goods, and seven or eight in the case of steel—that is, from the original ore up to the time of the finished article * * * In other words, this proposed tax of one cent on each turnover has to be applied from five, six and seven to nine times. But that is not the worst. You will find that in many cases where the present tax is imposed they have raised the price of goods sometimes 400 per cent during the different turnovers."

In other words the "turnover sales tax" is opposed by the American Federation of Labor, chiefly on the ground that the burden may be shifted upon the masses and lifted from the shoulders of those best able to bear it and to substitute it for the "excess profits tax on incomes" would be a most serious blow to the common people. Students that desire further light on this subject should read what our foremost American authority on taxation, Professor Seligman, has to say in regard to the impossibility of the rich being able to shift from their own shoulders and upon others the burden of an "excess profits tax." His views are printed in the Congressional record, Appendix, of January 9, 1925, pages 1636-1640.

Applying all this analysis and description of what the American Federation of Labor opposes in regard to a turnover sales tax, is there any one possessing practical acquaintance with the State tax on gasoline, the law of 1923, Proposition No. 4, and the manner in which the tax is collected by the distributor, just the same for all, whether resident or non-resident, a corporation or an individual, who can honestly and intelligently say that our State gasoline tax possesses any of the objections raised by the American Federation of Labor against the proposed federal sales tax.

The gasoline tax may be a "sales tax," but certainly it is not a "turnover sales tax," against which the opposition of the American Federation of Labor is directed.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Capt. Rene Fonck, French flying ace, hero of many exploits in the World War, crashed in the take-off with the giant Sikorsky plane in which he had hoped to fly to Paris. The flight was a brilliant project. Dapper in a new uniform, the captain hopped into his seat, with his American fellow pilot, his radio operator and mechanic. A short taxi over the field, a bump, a blast, a burst of flame, and it was over, with the radio operator and the mechanic dead in the ruins. But the disaster will not stop dreams from being dreamed. And where dreams are dreamed men will strive to make them come true. In every great pioneering men have lost their lives. Before their tracks were cold others have plunged in—and finally success has come. It was thus that America was built, thus that the American Federation of Labor was built. Thus the future of our miracle age will be carved out of the unknown.

The labor movement, like all other human institutions, has its ups and downs, its successes and its failures, but always the tendency is upward and onward, and each succeeding year finds it a little nearer to the goal of justice. This, however, is not making progress fast enough to suit some of the Utopians who make up its membership, and they are always shouting for changes in policy and tactics, most of which changes would result in retrogression and disaster. The movement has, indeed, been fortunate in the selection of its leadership. Only here there has a mistake been made by some of the great international organizations, and in nearly every instance the error has been speedily recognized and corrected. Many there were who were convinced that upon the death of President Gompers the American Federation of Labor would experience great difficulty in finding a leader to take his place and hold the organization on an even keel, but in President Green the movement seems to have found a man who can be depended upon on all occasions to exercise the right kind of judgment and guide a course that will keep the movement on the road to steady and substantial progress. Doubtless he will be re-elected at the next convention, to be held in Detroit the first part of next month.

Recently Charles Cline was released from prison in Texas, where he was serving a life term. Five citizens of Mexico were freed at the same time. The Mexicans might long ago have been pardoned if American labor had not insisted that all or none be set free. Charles Cline went immediately to Chicago and there addressed a meeting of what is fatuously known as the International Labor Defense, now about a year old. To this outfit Mr. Charles Cline gave credit for his freedom, though most of those in the meeting probably never heard of Mr. Charles Cline until he appeared. The International Labor Defense is an out and out communist agency, designed to kick up the dust and lure non-communists into participation with communists in behalf of communists. Charles Cline, so far as is known, has not sent any messages of thanks to the American, Pan-American, and Mexican labor movements, which really got him out of jail. That makes him none the less deserving of his freedom, but it does show how interesting the conduct of human beings can be. The major point to it all is that American labor needs almost to keep a card catalogue to know when and how to spot a communist organization, camouflaged to trick honest folks into helping a dirty and unscrupulous machine.

WIT AT RANDOM

William Collier and a couple of actors were dining in a hotel cafe when Collier directed his companions' attention to a very dapper-looking man with a suspiciously red nose that had just passed.

"A very prominent member of the Larchmont Yacht Club," announced Collier, with a grave air.

"Is that so?" asked one of the players, who, as Collier, knows, always evinces a strong interest in the doings of society. "What is his official capacity?"

"About three gallons, I think," said Collier.

There is a politician in Chicago who, though of a rather cynical turn, tries hard to refrain from the expression of his pessimistic sentiments while at home or with his friends.

Now and then, however, his cynicism gets the better of him. One day his twelve-year-old son, who had been reading, suddenly put down his book, and, looking up at his father, asked:

"Dad, is it really true that there is honor among thieves?"

"No, my son," said dad; "thieves are just as bad as other people."

I hate to be a kicker, I always long for peace,
But the wheel that does the squeaking is the one
that gets the grease. —Sanford Herald.

You tell 'em, kid—you're peaceful and not too hard
to please.

But the dog that's always scratching is the one
that has the fleas. —Miami Tribune.

"I hate to be a kicker" means nothing in a show;
The kicker in the chorus is the one that gets the
dough. —Youngstown Telegram.

The art of soft-soap-spreading is a thing that palls
and stales,

But the guy who wields the hammer is the one
who drives the nails.

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Belated Husband—"Let me in, Susie; just come
from meeting of the union—considering what we'll
do about the strike."

Susie—"Well, you can sit down there and con-
sider what you will do about the lockout!"—Lon-
don Passing Show.

Of all sad words of tongue or pen
The saddest are these: "It's flat again."
—Capper's Weekly.

And with the verse we haste to class:
"Great jumpin' cats, we're outa gas!"
—Youngstown Telegram.

But sadder still are those who say:
"Darn it, I had the right of way."
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Such guys belong, one sternly mentions,
Where roads are paved with good intentions.
—Newark Advocate.

And gee, how I can rant and swear
When wifey says: "They's swiped our spare!"
—Youngstown Telegram.

And oh, it gives us quite a pain
To read: "Gasoline Goes Up Again."
—Macon Telegraph.

Ambition of 1870—A gig and a gal.
Ambition of 1920—A flivver and a flapper.
Ambition of 1950—A plane and a jane.
—Boston Transcript.

'Tis hard, indeed, to keep one's head
When far from home Liz. goes dead.
—Southern California Labor Press.

THE CHERRY TREE.

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the
truth about many things, sometimes pro-
foundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes
recklessly.

Calvin has left the mountain solitudes for the more balmy and busy atmosphere of Washington. The trout season is over and the poor fish of the Adirondacks wiggle their gills once more in peace. The camp is closed; the White House again is open. Through a summer of masterful silence, Silent Cal has managed to say no more than a column or two a day about everything under the sun, though his discoursing has been through the medium of more loquacious "official spokesman," who was set down as "Mr. Paul Smith" by a newspaper in Mexico City. The high and mighty have gone to Paul Smith's to tell the President what has been going on in the world and with singular unanimity they have departed from their visits announcing that as far as they could see Mr. Coolidge would be re-elected if he wanted to be.

* * *

Concerning those matters which affect the man who goes down to the corner store for a loaf of bread before breakfast in the morning, there has been very little said by the "official spokesman" in the Adirondacks. The stories have constituted one long idyll about the peaceful, sagacious gentleman who busied his naive and placid soul fixing the old farm fences or casting an amateurish fly for utterly flabbergasted trout. The serenity, the piety, the utter simplicity and dignity and deaconishness (if there is such a word) of the silent man who had come back to his people, away from the places of power and noise and bickering, for a rest in the great breast of nature, was pictured in story after story, unconsciously, of course, mingled with discourses upon prosperity and re-election.

* * *

Altogether it was a summer of great publicity for President Coolidge, the man who never says a word, yet who somehow gets his views into print as Theodore Roosevelt scarcely was able to do. The amazing part of the whole business is the manner in which newspapers and consequently newspaper writers, fall into line like so many prattling hobgoblins. Privately a lot of the men who do the writing know that they write the veriest hokum. But they write it just the same. It is a vast mystery. But most folks love mystery, so the mystery probably will remain a mystery.

* * *

Vice-President Dawes goes rampaging around the country, shouting and gesticulating, yammering like a battery of dogs after a cat. He gets some newspaper space and no results. The merits of properly recorded silence as compared to mere racket no longer remain a matter of doubt. Does the great West go on the warpath against the reaction of the Great Coolidge? The Great Coolidge merely lifts a silent hand, waves it in quiet benediction and all is well. Does the European situation threaten ructions? Again the silent hand, passing solemnly to and fro for one moment of meditation and all is well. No matter what you say, you can't get away from the thought that it's great stuff to be silent, if at the same time you can manage to get everyone else saying what you want them to say. It is thus that the Coolidge silence is as serene and unheard as a brass band in a cemetery. But nobody will ever believe it, because everybody believes that Cal is so absolutely noiseless.

Absent-minded Professor—"Waiter, half an hour ago I ordered some lamb chops. Have you forgotten them—or have I had them?"

LITTLE ESSAYS ON LITTLE THINGS

Written for The Labor Clarion When the Spirit Moves H. M. C.

THE GOBLINS HAVE GOT US.—XV.

A British publicist brought enlightenment to San Francisco the last week of May. He brought with him the goblin of bolshevism, so he got a respectful, not to say reverent, hearing from the "better class" of our citizenship who shiver with fear at the mere mention of this terrific goblin. The British coal strike, he said, was tainted with bolshevism, but the British government met the crisis. In so doing the government fought not only its battle against the goblin, but our battle—the world's battle. The British empire is always doing some generous thing for somebody! He was a generous fellow, however, for he refused to accept remuneration for his message, or even to charge admission to his lectures. He explained he was just hopeful of maintaining the friendly relations that exist between the two great English-speaking countries. Oh, these gifts, these gifts, that are not always borne by Greeks!

Vice-President Dawes gave out a Memorial Day interview in which he dug up the "first principles of Americanism" and "American tradition," which implies "a man's duty to raise his fists and fight to protect the land that gives him bread." He was boosting for the military training camps and urging young America to attend them, so the next generation "will avoid that national weakness which invites imposition."

About the same time delegates to the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in national convention at Atlantic City, were indulging in internecine warfare to determine whether a woman with bobbed hair was really quite fit to hold an office in the federation. A local clubwoman is quoted by a local newspaper: "It's perfectly ridiculous! Only women of very small minds would oppose a candidate on that score!" Yet the several delegates doubtless are leaders in their respective bailiwicks! How on earth could a woman with a "very small mind" ever get to be a delegate unless there was equal or greater smallness of mind among her constituents?

Another local clubwoman implies the long-haired dames are not progressive, for if they would follow suit and buy a bob, they'd "look about ten or twenty years younger." Still another said the opponents of bobbed hair candidates are "out of step with the times, the last of the procession."

Here are these elderly ladies who might fool the world by looking ten or twenty years younger than they are, and these others who are out of step with the times, the last of the procession, delegates to a national convention of the brightest and most intelligent, enlightened and progressive groups of women in the nation. (If proof is asked for that, I call the clubwomen for witness.) How did they ever get elected to such responsible positions? The answer is easy. They are the orators of their respective groups. They are to the clubwomen's world what the political orator is to the rest of the nation.

So the goblins parade before us, one after the

other—and to our limited intelligence they seem very real.

The British coal strike and the bolshevism connected with it, if there was any bolshevism in it as that goblin is usually interpreted, followed naturally when too many citizens of the empire were forced by economic conditions beyond the point in the economic life which stretches from the commander in chief to the lowliest of his subjects. The vice-president's "first principles of Americanism" and "American tradition" are the popular goblins which have no existence save in the high and mighty phrases which grace the eloquent pauses of the political stump orator and professional patriots. The bread-line in Britain got longer than the bread supply could cover.

It is not the duty or function of government to give its subjects bread. Rather is it the duty of government so to conduct itself that the citizens can earn their own bread and supply sustenance to the government at the same time. The 180 per cent increase in the cost of government since 1913 is only a sign that even in America, the bread basket of the world, the burden on the citizens to supply their own bread and support their government may become so heavy that they will crack under the load.

Personally, I am greatly in favor of democracy, of government of, by, and for the people.

But when I view the results sometimes I'm like the local clubwomen who say their delegates have "Very small minds," or some of our duly elected representatives might look ten or twenty years younger if they'd get a haircut. Oh, these goblins! "It's perfectly ridiculous!"

INCREASE IN EMPLOYMENT.

The September number of the California Labor Market Bulletin, issued by Walter G. Mathewson, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, shows an increase of 3 per cent in the number of persons employed in California industries in August, 1926, compared with August, 1925. The increase in the total amount of weekly payroll in August, 1926, over August, 1925, was 4 per cent.

The labor market bulletin is based upon employment and payroll data secured from 670 representative California manufacturing establishments. These establishments employed in August, 1926, a total of 162,958 workers, with a total weekly payroll of \$4,623,702.

Among the many industries showing gains in employment in August, 1926, compared with August, 1925, are the following: Agricultural implements, 29 per cent; miscellaneous stone and mineral products, 15 per cent; sawmills and logging, 7.2 per cent; "other wood manufacturers," 12.4 per cent; cars, locomotives, and railway repair shops, 5 per cent; printing, 9 per cent; mineral oil refining, 3.4 per cent; and canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables, 17.9 per cent.

Among the several industries showing decreases in employment in August, 1926, compared with August, 1925, are the following: Structural and ornamental steel, 9.1 per cent; leather and rubber goods, 7.8 per cent; automobiles, including bodies and parts, 5.5 per cent; paper boxes, cartons, etc., 4.6 per cent; and canning and packing of fish, 7.1 per cent.

According to the labor market bulletin, the average weekly earnings of wage earners in August, 1926, were \$28.37, compared with \$28.13 in August, 1925, an increase of about 1 per cent.

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UNION MANAGEMENT CO-OPERATION.

By Otto S. Beyer,
Consulting Engineer, Railway Employees' Department,
American Federation of Labor.

I.

(This is the first of a series of articles on co-operation between railway unions and railway management as tried out on the Baltimore and Ohio and Canadian National railways. Otto S. Beyer, the author, has been instrumental in working out the scheme. The articles are reprinted from the report of the meeting of the Taylor Society, where the plan was presented by Mr. Beyer and Bert M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor. Subsequent issues will deal with the practical details of the plan and its results.)

Union-management co-operation in the railroad industry must meet seven basic requirements. These are:

1. Full and cordial recognition of the standard unions as the properly accredited agents to represent railway employees with management.
2. Acceptance by management of the standard unions as helpful, necessary and constructive in the conduct of the railroad industry.
3. Development between unions and management of written agreements governing wages, working conditions, and the prompt and orderly adjustment of disputes.
4. Systematic co-operation between unions and management for improved railroad service and elimination of waste.
5. Stabilization of employment.
6. Measuring, visualizing, and sharing fairly the gains of co-operation.
7. Perfection of definite union-management administrative machinery to promote co-operative effort.

The necessity for the first three requirements arises from the fact that before employees can co-operate on a collective basis with management, they must be united in an organization which can give effect to their collective desires and functions.

The situation in the case of employees functioning under "employees' representation" or "company union" plans is not much better. Such plans either have been brought into being by management or exist by sufferance of management. Employees organized under these plans have had little or no training in overcoming obstacles and do not enjoy the support of affiliated workers and organizations in other industries. Hence, their organizations lack the capacity, experience, discipline, leadership, and power of initiative to mobilize the collective faculties of their members to co-operate effectively with management. Their unwillingness or inability to organize themselves independently and win recognition for their independent organizations, attest to their basic incapacity to build the very foundation upon which co-operative effort must rest.

Furthermore, without independent leadership and without the assurance that their organizations will safeguard for them their share of the gains

of co-operation, company union employees can have no confidence in the company union type of organization. They cannot be sufficiently encouraged and will not feel sufficiently inspired to participate enthusiastically in a program of co-operation.

Thus it is that requirements of employee organization are not adequately met until the standard unions of the railroad employees are properly recognized by management on the basis of genuine collective bargaining. Where this condition prevails there has come into being an organized relationship between management and employees which has usually been of slow and difficult growth. It has had to justify itself at each step of its development, both to management and to the workers. The roots of its existence go deep into the structure and tradition of the railroad, and its personnel. In simple words, where real collective bargaining exists, it has come to mean a great deal to both railroad officers and employee.

With the gradual establishment of collective bargaining has come also the development of leadership on the part of the organized employees. The necessity for conferring with representatives of management has imposed the necessity of selecting men with definite ability to represent the employees. Collective bargaining has precipitated distinct types of local union organizations with business-like ways for carrying on their activities, such as holding meetings, electing officers, raising funds, extending organization, and promoting education. A well perfected body of rules, regulations, laws, traditions, and policies has been developed to guide the unionized railroad employee in many of his activities.

Similarly, with respect to the machinery of collective bargaining. Here, too, where the standard unions are properly recognized, a body of rules, regulations, decisions, and interpretations has been built up by representatives of unions and management for guidance in the adjustment of labor questions and disputes. And what is perhaps of greater importance than the written word governing this relationship is the personnel with its faculty for compromise which both management and unions have jointly perfected.

So, in general, it follows that the full and cordial recognition of the standard railroad unions, their acceptance by management as necessary, helpful, and constructive, together with agreements governing wages, working conditions, and the prompt and orderly adjustment of disputes comprise the three requirements for real employee co-operation with management. In fact, genuine collective bargaining is really the beginning of union-management co-operation. For under collective bargaining, management accepts the co-operation of the voluntary unions of its employees, and their spokesmen as the proper and responsible agents of the employees in the creation of industrial law.

Next time: Limitations of Collective Bargaining and Necessity for Organized Co-operation.

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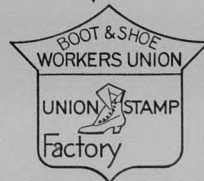
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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

"Magistrates", Special Sessions and Supreme Courts may furnish the nucleus for many an embellished story in New York's daily press, but No. 6's tribunal can modestly claim attention on this competitive subject as below: Gabriel Jodoin (61118) appeared before the committee on July 13th and stated that the person who had appeared before the committee on two previous occasions and represented himself as Jodoin was really C. E. Begin. Jodoin admitted that he owed Begin \$300 and in order to avoid payment had allowed the latter to use his card for six months to seek employment in union offices, although he knew that Begin had been expelled from the Montreal Union for ratting. Jodoin denied that he had been working in non-union offices in the meantime, claiming that he had been ill and was living off the earnings of his wife. The executive committee expelled Jodoin for ratting and instructed the secretary to send a report of the case to Secretary Hays and the secretary of the Montreal Union." The above is a clipping taken from the monthly bulletin of New York Typographical Union and needs no great amount of comment.

Representative Phillip Johnson, who has been absent from this city for the past couple of weeks, has returned from Vancouver, B. C., where he prepared and presented an arbitration case for the Vancouver newspaper printers. Upon his return Mr. Johnson received word that the arbitrator in the case had handed down his decision, in which he awarded a \$3.00 increase in the wage scale, retroactive to January 1, 1926. About 150 members of Vancouver Union are beneficiaries of this retroactive pay, which in full will amount to some \$25,000.

A number of delegates and visitors to the late I. T. U. convention in Colorado Springs have passed through this city during the past week and called at headquarters. Among the delegates who have visited this city during the week were Louis Slevin, delegate representing the Hebrew-American Typographical Union No. 83 of New York City; Charles R. Alexander, who represented Multnomah Union of Portland, Oregon; Johnny Casey, who represented New York Typographical Union No. 6. Mr. Casey's family preceded him from Colorado Springs and have been visiting friends and relatives for several days. Mr. Casey and his family expect to return to their home in New York City within the next week. He served his apprenticeship on the Chronicle in this city, and since going to the Eastern metropolis has risen to considerable prominence in his local union; and Earl V. Aten, who represented Houston, Texas, Typographical Union No. 87. Among the visitors were Charles C. Walther, one-time resident of San Francisco and other Pacific Coast points, who for the past several years has been a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio; and Conrad A. Mueller of Chicago. There were a number of other delegates and visitors who contemplated visiting the coast before returning to their respective homes.

Miami, Florida, Typographical Union has sent out circulars requesting that members stay away from that section, due to a slump in business and the disaster which has overtaken that section of the country. A new scale is also in the process of negotiation, and Miami Union has asked the executive council for permission to refuse traveling cards for a period of 90 days from September 1st.

Representative Joe Murray of Seattle is spending several days in this city visiting friends and acquaintances. Mr. Murray is en route to his headquarters after being in attendance at the I. T. U. convention.

Carrol Fisk and family left this week for Sum-

merland, near Santa Barbara, where they plan to spend the next four months visiting with Mr. Fisk's mother, who resides in that city. Before leaving the Hancock Bros. chapel the employees of that plant presented Mr. Fisk with a beautiful stickpin. His many friends hope that an extended rest in the sunny south will be advantageous to his health.

Frank Wandress of the Call-Post chapel is again performing his accustomed duties after a three weeks' vacation spent at Richardson's Springs.

Among the many delegates President Stauffer met while in Colorado Springs was Hewitt E. Morris, who represented Parkersburg, West Virginia, No. 357. Morris informed him that in the "good old days" he was at one time an employee of the Alta Californian, and made inquiries as to a number of the older members of No. 21, who were employed on that paper during those stirring days.

W. I. Laughlin is among the most recent arrivals to deposit a card with No. 21. Mr. Laughlin has been employed in Fresno and has decided to spend the winter in the Bay region.

T. W. Lemon and wife spent a few days during the past week visiting friends in this city. Many years ago Mr. Lemon worked in various Pacific Coast cities, and for the past two years has been employed in Toronto, Canada. He and his wife are making an extended tour of the United States, visiting the various cities along the coast, and thence to Louisiana and Florida, where they intend to spend the winter, and return north up the Atlantic Coast next spring.

J. H. Morton of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company recently suffered the loss of his Studebaker automobile when fire of unknown origin destroyed the garage in the rear of his residence in the East Bay section. Mr. Morton has replaced the burned machine with a handsome new Studebaker brougham. It was with difficulty that the fire was confined to the garage.

L. H. (Dick) Goring, operator on the Stockton Record, spent several days during the past week visiting friends in this city.

Harry Vance of Los Angeles visited friends a few days in this city en route to Stockton.

George Davis of the Knight-Counihan chapel

returned from a three weeks' vacation spent in Southern California.

Under date of September 9th, G. Crombe de LaBrun, writing to Secretary Michelsen from Paris, France, requested that the honorable withdrawal card granted him by this union be forwarded to his Paris address and said: "I have

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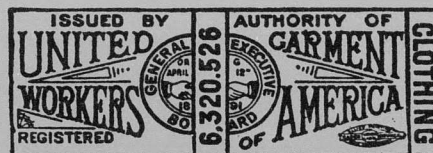
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been enjoying a fine trip ever since I left San Francisco, favored by splendid weather. Besides the good times, I have been touring the battlefields of Flanders and all along the line in France from Ypres to Verdun, meeting thousands of American tourists in Chateau-Thierry, Belleau Wood, Rheims, Champagne and the Argonne. Next week I am going to visit Southern France, and Italy as far as Naples. I do not think I will be back in San Francisco before Christmas, so I take opportunity to wish you and the union an early Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year."

It will be impossible for the delegates to the recent conventions of the I. T. U. and the State Federation of Labor to make extended reports of the activities of those conventions through the columns of the Labor Clarion, but all delegates will have reports ready for the October meeting of the union.

Delegates Eickworth and Hebner are back from the Colorado Springs convention and are again on their respective jobs at the Bulletin and the Board of Fire Underwriters. These delegates, accompanied by their families, made the return trip via the Denver and Rio Grande and Western Pacific. Delegate Young, who is driving overland, will return the middle of October.

Representative Charles Scott of Los Angeles stopped in the Bay region last week long enough to assist President Dalton in his candidacy for president of the State Federation of Labor. Mr. Scott had been a visitor to the Colorado Springs convention and was returning to Portland, Oregon, where he is assisting the Portland Union in negotiating a new job contract.

Anyone finding a paint brush with initial "D" stamped on handle will please return to Gene Staley. No questions asked.

Chronicle Notes—By Victor Aro.

Edward H. "Ike" Nesbit surprised and flabbergasted practically everybody by announcing the purchase of a marriage license. The other party to the contract is Catherine Neville. All the fellows aver that "Ike" will make a snappy looking groom.

W. A. Smith has returned from a seven weeks' vacation in the East. He went by way of the Canal and returned by rail, reporting a very pleasant trip. He visited a number of newspapers, including those in Indianapolis, and on his way West "took in" the Colorado Springs convention.

When shaving the rest of his face the other day C. B. Maxwell's hand slipped and took off his upper lip covering. We extend our congratulations.

Al Overly sprained his back while pursuing his duties as makeup last week and had to lay low for a few days. The injury is apparently not serious, so Al will probably be in action shortly.

Daily News Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

Last Monday was one of "them days" for Skipper Bill Davy; he passed his 64th milestone. Still he claims to be younger than he was 20 years ago—and it's not second childhood either. All the presents he got, asserts the skipper, was a lot of abuse.

In a couple of days George Moore starts for Calaveras County in his Dodge. His mouth has been watering for fish and venison, and if he has his usual luck, he'll get both.

Slaving again after four and a half months' vacation, George Knell is likely to make it warm for the next guy who chirps, "How's it feel to be working again?" George grew a bit weary of answering that after about the twentieth time.

Although "Bill" Leslie denies being at Carmel, most of the fellows claim he was there looking for "Miss X." Anyway, he was at Big Sur on his recent trip, as well as the Pinnacles and other places of interest.

H. K. Miller, who some time ago became interested in a gold mine in Calaveras County, is in receipt of very encouraging reports regarding

prospects for dividends, not little stuff, something that should make a good size jingle.

A week-end trip was made by Al Davis Sunday and Monday to Marysville and Chico, returning via Sacramento. Mrs. Davis accompanied him and they visited friends in Marysville.

His vacation was an unqualified success, according to Elmer McGraw. It lasted a fortnight and was mostly spent touring in his Chevrolet coupe. Seattle was as far north as Elmer got, and he averaged 21 miles to the gallon of gas, not bad considering some of the mountain roads he traversed.

Reports of the progress Milt Dunning is making toward recovery are very reassuring. A week or so ago he was able to leave the hospital after an operation, but it will be some time before he is able to work.

CHINESE CIGARS.

Among the many propositions before the State Federation convention the following, introduced by Cigarmakers' Union of San Francisco, received favorable consideration.

Whereas, The Petrie Cigar Co., San Francisco, manufacturers of La Natividad and Van Camp cigars; E. Goss & Co., San Francisco and Los Angeles, manufacturers of El Primo cigars, and A. Sensenbrenners Sons, Los Angeles and San Diego, manufacturers of Santa Fe cigars, are operating their factories under the so-called "open-shop" plan, paying their workers much less than the union scale maintained in organized cigar factories in California; and

Whereas, The Petrie Cigar Co., in hiring Chinese to make a part of their product, are setting an Oriental wage standard as a basis of pay in all of the afore-mentioned "open shops"; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, delegates to the 27th annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, place there heretofore mentioned firms and the afore-mentioned brands of cigars manufactured by them on our "We Don't Patronize" list; and be it further

Resolved, That the officers and the executive board use whatever means they may have of making the action of this convention known to the members and friends of organized labor."

Speaking for the proposition, Delegate R. E. Van Horn, general organizer of the Cigarmakers' International Union, said in part:

"Favorable consideration of this proposition and its recommendations means much to the cigarmakers of California and the entire Pacific Coast at this particular time, in view of the extensive organization campaign now well under way.

Practically all of the larger cigar factories in California are being operated under the so-called "open shop, American plan." They are open all right, open even to Chinese for the first time since that particular menace was checked some fifty years ago, when cigarmakers in San Francisco adopted the idea of a white marker on the cigar box to distinguish the product of white labor, the idea from which finally evolved all union labels.

Non-union cigar manufacturers who are not hiring Chinese outright are basing the wages paid their workers on the amount demanded by Chinamen in other factories, thus enforcing a wage standard much lower than the union scale under which fair cigar manufacturers are now successfully operating.

Most Manilla cigars are also made by Orientals,

so in order to avoid purchasing the product of Oriental, unfair or child labor, the smoker should at all times demand cigars bearing the union label of the Cigarmakers' International Union on the cigar box."

Printers

Here Is an Opportunity to Secure a Share of California's Gold!

In Nevada county, four miles west of Grass Valley and four miles from the Empire and North Star mines (two of the richest gold producers in the United States), lies a property, consisting of 400 acres, that has rich deposits of gold ore.

The former owner of this property, Wm. Buchholz, died about three years ago and left the property to his estate. He did not live to see completed the work he was confident would make this mine one of the large producers of the district. Only a small amount of development work remains to bring this mine into production.

On this property are two good mines—the Forlorn Hope and Black Bear. The Black Bear Lode, on which this development work is being completed, is a large ledge, 3 to 6 feet wide, and runs clear across the property for a distance of about a mile. The ledge shows in outcroppings on top of the hill and has been prospected for 1000 feet, showing values that should average \$12 per ton. Recently some specimen ore was taken from one of these prospect shafts at a depth of only 8 feet that assayed \$14,000 per ton.

The Mill tunnel will intersect this ledge at a depth of 480 feet below the surface, and this ledge, 400 feet high, should contain, roughly, 100 tons to the running foot.

The Forlorn Hope also has produced considerable ore, and some very rich specimens. The property to date has paid approximately \$76,000.

The mine is fully equipped with powerful machinery, costing thousands of dollars, and operated by water power, which costs practically nothing, as it is furnished through our own water right.

Being a tunnel mine, operating costs are very low, as there is no hoisting or pumping. The ore is broken down from above and brought out by gravity under its own weight and conveyed to our 10-stamp mill at the mouth of the tunnel.

The stock of this Company has always been closely held, and at this time only a small amount of non-assessable treasury stock is offered to the public.

No one in this Company will profit through stock sales. The officers and directors absolutely guarantee that before they receive any money from the distribution of the assets of the Company all subscribers to the Company's stock must first be paid in full the amount of their investment. Therefore, the interest of the shareholders comes first, as the officers and directors must wait for their profit until the shareholders have received the return of their investment in full.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of September 24, 1926.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Wm. P. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Blacksmiths' and Helpers' Union, George Cullen, Daniel Dewar, Jas. J. McTiernan. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From the American Federation of Labor, acknowledging receipt of credentials for Delegate Reardon.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From California Highways Campaign Committee, relative to the one cent gas tax.

Referred to Organizing Committee—Application for affiliation from the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union No. 8.

Reports of Unions—Bookbinders—Have purchased \$1000 stock in the Union Labor Insurance Company of the American Federation of Labor. Upholsterers—Are on strike in several shops; have settled with Pierce & Co. Auto Mechanics—Reliance Garage in South San Francisco is now fair; requested all friends to patronize said garage when in that vicinity.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—Committee reported on the charter amendment to the City Charter. Moved to endorse charter amendment No. 39; amendment—that it be referred to the Law and Legislative Committee; amendment carried. Moved that all charter amendments be referred to the Law and Legislative Committee for investigation and report; motion carried.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts—\$235.99. **Expenses**—\$214.14.

Council adjourned at 9:05 p. m.

Faternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

AUTOMOBILE CRASHES.

What causes automobile accidents? How can they be prevented? These are the two big questions that received the consideration of the Second National Conference on Street and Highway Safety at its recent Washington meeting. Studies are still being made in more than one hundred American cities which are reporting their monthly accident experiences regularly to the National Safety Council.

Here is what motorists throughout the nation were doing during the past year when their machines became involved in accidents that caused the death of more than 21,000 men, women and children:

Contesting for the right of way caused more crashes than any other circumstances. (This includes accidents at highway grade crossings.)

That exceeding the speed limit is dangerous is shown by the fact that this is second on the list.

Driving on the wrong side of the road resulted in thousands of accidents in which people lost lives, limbs and property.

Failure to give the driver behind the proper signals was another outstanding cause of crashes.

Cutting left corners and cutting in and backing helped to add to the toll.

Thousands of motorists who drove off the roadway were involved in accidents.

Hundreds of automobile drivers became involved in jams with street cars as a result of passing trolleys that were standing and being struck by vehicles approaching on the other side.

Several hundred machines continued running without drivers after their owners had left them

before taking the necessary precautions to see they were parked securely.

Driving through safety zones resulted in hundreds of accidents.

Passing on the wrong side and passing on a curve or hill also proved the need of caution and courtesy.

Untold thousands were intoxicated while behind the wheel.

Conflicting habits, confusion and fatigue, following other cars too closely, defect in vehicles, inexperience and mental and physical incompetency were among the other conditions responsible for automobile accidents.—Railroad Data.

GURLEY GETS WATCH ANYWAY!

(By International Labor News Service.)

Strikers of the textile mills in Passaic, N. J., appealing for help in their distress, presented Elizabeth Gurley Flynn with a diamond-set platinum wrist watch. She accepted the watch almost as a matter of course. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, old time I. W. W. agitator, went to Passaic as a part of the Red "united front" committee.

Smith—"Did I leave an umbrella here yesterday?"

Barber—"What kind of umbrella?"

Smith—"Oh, any kind. I'm not fussy."—Yonkers Statesman.

Judge Daly—"How is it you haven't a lawyer to defend you?"

Prisoners—"As soon as they found out that I hadn't stolen the money, they wouldn't have anything to do with my case."—Masonic Home Journal (Louisville.)

A popular actor was appearing as Sidney Carton in "A Tale of Two Cities."

"It is a far, far better thing that I do," he declaimed, "than I have ever done before."

"I think he was better in 'Busted Hearts,'" whispered a girl in the audience.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.

Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.

Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.

Foster's Lunches.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission Market Street R. R.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Regent Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair

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Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of Labor Clarion, published weekly at San Francisco, Cal., for October 1, 1926.

State of California, }
County of San Francisco } s.s.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared James W. Mullen, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor and Manager of the Labor Clarion, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher—San Francisco Labor Council, 2940 16th street, San Francisco, Cal.

Editor—James W. Mullen, 2940 16th street, San Francisco, Cal.

Managing Editor—James W. Mullen, 2940 16th street, San Francisco, Cal.

Business Manager—James W. Mullen, 2940 16th street, San Francisco, Cal.

2. That the owner is: (If the publication is owned by an individual his name and address, or if owned by more than one individual the name and address of each, should be given below; if the publication is owned by a corporation, the name of the corporation and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock should be given.)

San Francisco Labor Council, William P. Stanton, President, 2940 16th street, San Francisco, Cal.; John A. O'Connell, Secretary, 2940 16th street, San Francisco, Cal.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation, has any interest, direct or indirect, in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

JAMES W. MULLEN,

(Signature of Editor, Business Manager.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of September, 1926.

CHAS. H. DOHERTY.

(My commission expires March 27, 1929.)

"Brevity is the soul of wit," observed the sage. "Maybe," replied the fool, "but I never feel very witty when I am short."

GET OUT THE VOTE.

The elections November 2nd will decide whether the reactionary trend of Federal and state legislation will continue or the Congress and the state legislatures will be composed of members who know their duty to the people and will exercise it.

Reaction has sunk its fangs into the heart of nearly every government in the world.

Stupendous efforts have been made to discredit legislative bodies and thus aid the reactionaries in their campaign towards dictatorships.

Efforts are increasing more and more to delegate the powers of Congress and state legislatures to executives, thus giving the predatory interests greater influence in having the laws enforced to suit them.

There is no higher duty of a citizen than to take the part the Constitution gives him to select public officials, especially those who legislate for the people.

For years the number who have taken part in the primaries and elections have decreased in comparison to the increase in population. It is estimated that there are 56,000,000 people over 21 years of age in the United States who are eligible to vote, but to the overwhelming shame of the neglectful, less than 50 per cent went to the polls in 1924 in a presidential election, and in presidential elections the greatest numbers vote.

In "off years" there is a falling off of millions of votes.

This is an "off year," but if the wage earners of our country and all other loyal, just-minded citizens exercise their constitutional right of suffrage, there will be more votes cast than in the last presidential election.

Most insidious propaganda is being circulated to lull the voters and especially the wage earners into a sleep that will keep them from the polls. They are told of their amazing prosperity, and it is hammered into them with such persistency and repetition they are thrown off their guard.

Then comes the advice of the reactionaries.

"Let well enough alone."

All is not "well enough" in the United States. There is every reason for the voters to be alarmed. They must register and vote. Otherwise reaction will triumph.

Let your slogan be: "Get Out the Vote."

JOHN R. O'LEARY PASSES ON.

John R. O'Leary, one of the most widely-known trade unionists in the country, died in Worcester, Mass., where he was born 56 years ago. He was president of the International Core Molders' Union. When that organization amalgamated with the International Molders' Union in 1903, he served as vice-president of the latter organization for many years. Later he was connected with the Federal Department of Labor and returned to Worcester, where he was engaged in business at the time of his death.

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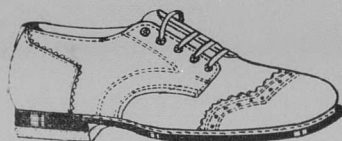
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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Joseph B. Moran of the plumbers, Frank Doody of the carpenters, George H. Myers of the painters.

The Labor Council is engaged in an effort to get an increase of \$15 per month for the janitors employed in the public schools of this city, as these workers are not as well paid as are those in other departments of the city government.

At the last meeting of the Labor Council credentials were received from the Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union for James J. McTiernan, Daniel Dewar and George Cullen. All three have represented their union in the Council for many years.

The local Bookbinders' Union has purchased \$1000 worth of stock in the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, now being promoted by the American Federation of Labor under the direction of Matthew Woll.

The Upholsterers' Union has made a settlement with Pierce & Company, from whose shop its members were withdrawn some weeks ago. The organization, however, still has a fight on with two other unfair establishments in the city which have not so far indicated a desire to enter into an agreement with the union.

Organizer Van Horn of the International Cigarmakers' Union reports that he is meeting with splendid success in his campaign in San Francisco and that it is only a matter of a short time until the local union will be back in the position it occupied some years ago.

Andrew Furuseth, international president of the Sailors' Union, left for Detroit Monday to attend the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which opens October 4th. A committee has been appointed by the Sailors' Union of the

Pacific to check the finances of that organization, Secretary George Larsen reported.

Roe H. Baker, secretary of Barbers' Union No. 448 and a vice-president of Barbers' International Union, has gone to Detroit for the convention of the American Federation of Labor. At the conclusion of the convention, he will attend a meeting of the Barbers' International executive board in Indianapolis. During his absence, Stanley Roman, past president, will act as secretary. Al Howe, business agent of the organization, reported that the union house card was being displayed in many new shops recently opened. A meeting of the Barbers' State Political Club will be called here soon to aid the general campaign for C. C. Young for governor. At the regular meeting \$160 was paid in sick benefits and a death benefit of \$500 was approved.

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, has sent a letter to the Labor Council acknowledging receipt of credentials for Timothy A. Reardon as delegate from the Council to the Detroit convention, which opens next Monday morning in the Automobile City.

All of the delegates from this city to the Oakland convention of the California State Federation of Labor returned with high enthusiasm for the future of the labor movement in this State. They say the convention proved, as nothing else could, that the movement is in splendid condition and that it is far more militant than it has been at any time since the close of the World War. Many visiting delegates attended the meeting of the Labor Council last Friday night in order to see how the local organization carried on its business. Some of them are still in the city calling upon relatives and friends.

PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE SHOW.

The Trades Union Promotional League in a new role, namely as an organizing factor.

Cigarmakers' Union No. 228 held a special organizing meeting Friday, September 3, in Equality Hall, Albich avenue, at which the League was invited to participate with one of its educational shows.

After a short meeting, at which Brother Van Horn, International Representative of the Cigarmakers' International Union, and Mr. M. Costantino were the main speakers, the Trades Union Promotional League started its program, consisting of a sketch by "Ford and West," "Ora Perry, Dancer," and San Feliz in songs, assisted by Roy Meade at the piano. These acts were obtained through the courtesy of the Goodman Gift and Music Shop, 426 Castro street.

The meeting was addressed by Brother Hugh J. Glover, International Representative of the United Hatters of North America, and the illustrated Union Label talk was delivered by Field Secretary W. G. Desepte, the same being interpreted in Spanish. The moving picture was entitled "Steel Salt Glass," a very instructive and educational picture.

Mr. Finigan of the Axton Fisher Tobacco Company, manufacturers of the Union-Made Clown Cigarette, was there as usual with a liberal donation of this famous cigarette. The door prizes consisted of Union-Made shirts, neckties, socks, belts, collars, and cigarettes.

All in attendance acclaimed the show entertaining and educational, and a success. Field Secretary W. G. Desepte stated that these shows would be put on as fast as unions requested them.

UNIONS WILL OUTLIVE SUBSTITUTE.

Employers' substitute for trade unions lacks stability and will eventually fail, said President Green in an address before the Congress of American Industry in Philadelphia.

"There can only be one right way," said Mr. Green. "Either the organization of workers into their own trade union, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, is right, or the individual 'union,' commonly called the company 'union,' is right. Both cannot be right. Both cannot succeed. One must survive and the other must perish. Such an outcome is inevitable.

"It is inconceivable that the organization of the workers, originated by the workers, controlled and erected by the workers, will pass away."

President Green said that in this age of co-operation it is impossible to maintain an industrial equilibrium with workers unorganized while employers are grouped in corporations and associations.

"As the unions have established themselves in the face of strong opposition, they will remain the medium through which the workers will be able to protect themselves and advance their moral and material interests. They will continue their progressive growth, numerically, and otherwise, always keeping pace with industrial evolution."

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